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Athenian News:

Dunton's Dracle.

From Saturday May the 27th, to Tuesday May the 30th, 1710.

The Ignorant-Post, or an Essay proving we know nothing, or at most, nothing but Names.

H IS Ignorant-Post will be very surprizing to such conceited Fops as think they know every thing, when in Reality they know nothing, or at most, nothing but Names.

Our Milery is not of Yesterday, but as antient as the first Criminal, and the Ignorance we are involved in, almost coæval with the human Nature; not that we were made to by our God, but our felves; we were his Creatures, Sin and Ignorance were ours. To make Way for what follows, we will go to the Root of our antient Happiness, and now Ruins, that we may discover whence our Ignorance proceeds, and then (however ftrange the News may appear) give Inftances and Proofs of it in every thing.

The eternal Wildom having made that Creature whole Crown it was to be like his Maker, enrich'd him with thole Ennoblements which were worthy him that gave them, and made no less for the Benefit of their Receiver, than the Glory of their Author. And as the Primogenial Light, which at first was diffus'd over the Face of the unfashion'd Chaos, was afterwards by the divine Appointment gather'd into the Sun and Stars, and other lucid Bodies, which thine with an underiv'd Luftre; so those scatter'd Perfections which are divided among the feveral Cantons of created Beings, were as it were conftellated and fum'd up in this Epitome of the greater World, MAN. But Man, ever fince the Fall of Adam, is become so very ignorant, that he knows nothing, or at most, nothing but Names. A Kind of Cloud is upon our Intellectuals, that they cannot discover the true Effence of Things with that Clearness as the Proloplast, our first Parents could; but we are involv'd in a Mist, and grope, as it were, ever fince Adam's Fall, in

the Dark, as if Truth were got into some Dungeon. Tho' the Body work not without the Spirit, yet the Spirit is either compell'd, or enclin'd, or rather declin'd to evil Actions, by the Paffions of the Body; wherefore they that handle Aftrology, Physiognomy, and Physick, proceed sometimes certainly, and always probably; be-

pendance of the Soul and Body. The like Proportions are to be found in Speech, wherein the Vowels resemble the Soul, the Consonants the Body. The greatest Vigour of Speech is feen in Names, concerning which I will declare, First, That all Knowledge comes by Deduction of them: Secondly, That all Error ariseth from

Now then it is certain, that as it is in the Fable of the

Seduction by them.

Fox, which lick'd only the Outfide of the Glass, but could not come to the Pottage, so we know Names, but not Things; and from Names proceeds our Ignorance of every Thing. This was fignify'd of Old by them that told how Jupiter was fed with Bones and Fat, Prometheus referving unto himself the solid Hesh. By the Flesh is meant found Knowledge, by the Fat, the fleeting Shew of Superficiary Terms of Art, by the Bones is decipher'd the inextricable and perplexed Labour in the Curiofities of ever-wrangling Contradictions. So Ixion embracing a Cloud for Juno, and Narciffus loving his own Shadow for a Water-Nymph, and Paris maintaining the Trojan War in the Defence of Helena's Idol, for Helena her felf was conceiv'd by Juno to Proteus King of Egypt. All these declare that we are fed with the Shells, not with the Kernels of Learning, and as the common By-word goeth, whilft the blind and the lame Man have for their Portions the Shells of the Oyffer, the Lawyers Fees are the Flesh of the Fish. To conclude this Truth, consider that Fable of Proferpina, wherein it is avouch'd, that the for eating Seven Grains of a Pomegranate in the Elyfian Garden, was made the Queen of Hell. To the opening of this Mythology, the Turkijh Priests in their Alcaron do give us Light; for they fay, that the forbidden Fruit was a Pomegranate, and that every Grain therein was of the Quantity of an Fgg. The French-men at this Day call a Peach un peche, which they derive from peccando, as the Latins malum for an Apple hath great Affinity with malum for Evil: Now the that tafted this Apple, was before her Fall term'd Isha, (the Egyptians ignorantly call'd her Isis) which Name Plutarch expoundeth to fignify Knowledge, and this was the Knowledge of Good and Evil, of Good by Deprivation, of Evil by Depravation, and late repenting Experience, the highest Note whereof is to know, that we know nothing but Names.

This Affection I shall now bring to the Touch-stone; namely, to firm Reason. The first Argument is this: saule of the mutual Sympathy and undivorceable De. Every thing is either a Substance or an Accident: The

Substance is a Wood, pierceable by no Star, for all Demonstration is of Accidents, seeing that the major terminus is a proper Effect, the minor is the Subject, the middle Extream is the Cause efficient, or final: Likewife all Definitions are of Accidents, for as much as they are enquir'd only by Demonstration, which indeed is to be turn'd into a Definition, as we see in the Nature of the Silk-worm, the Egg becomes a Worm, and the Worm in Time a Fly, so a Demonstration by altering of Terms is made a Definition. One Example will explain all. Where the Earth is interpos'd, there is a Deprivation of Light, or an Ecclipse, but between the Moon and Sun, the Earth is interpos'd, in the Moon therefore there is an Ecclipse. From this real Demonfiration, by a real Metamorphofis, we collect this Definition, An Ecclipse is the Deprivation of Light in the Moon, made by the Interposition of the Earth between her and the Sun. By this it appears, that Accidents only can be demonftrated and defin'd. Now every Accident is either Quantity, Quality, Action, Passion, or Relation; which last is nothing but a Term, or Name, impos'd by Art, and is extracted from the Foundation of the Four former Accidents, as great and little, from Quantity, better and worse, from Quality, Father and Son, from Action and Passion; now it shall appear that we know nothing but Relations, and confequently, nothing but naked Names. This is first evident in all Quantities, which by Aristorle are reputed Five; Magnitude, Time, Place, Number, Speech, as the Quantity of Syllables is therein confider'd. Magnitude is Length, Breadth, Thickness: Now to leave the Mathematicians to their Nightly Speculations, I request all active Wits to tell me, what they do understand in Length, but a certain Name of Difference from Breadth and Thickness; and what is Magnitude but an Accident of the Matter? How can Matter be diffinguish'd from the Form by an effential Difference, confidering Difference of Difference cannot be affign'd, except we will run out into infinite Labyrinths. And as for Time, is it ought but a Name, respective of that which is pass'd and to come? So that certainly about this Flower, or rather about the Smell thereof, many have diffill'd out the Flower of their beft Time. Concerning Place, it hath so many Bones, that we have need of Cranes to pluck them out of the Throats of Philosophers. Scaliger, after many Meanders and Excursions, faith, Locus est vacuitas Corporis subituri, Place is an Emptiness capable of a Body that shall enter or succeed. I pray you what is this but Medea's empty Carket, fetting Cryusa with her House on Fire. Now for Number, it is most spent in Cyphers, Places, Names. Laftly, For Speech: What Sinews can we expect from it? Is it not like the Ghoft in Homer? '& 30 ers ouenass M OTER IVES EXEM?

> For now no longer Sinews bold, The Flesh and Bones being waxen old.

Thus much of Quantity. Now Quality confifleth all in Degrees, which are nothing but Respects, Respects are nothing but Relations, Relations nothing but Names. As for Action and Passion, they are so nearly relative, that Aristotle saith, they differ no more than the Way from Thebes to Aibens, and from Athens to Thebes. Thence we conclude, that as the Thunder many times destroyeth the Sword, leaving the Scabbard untouch'd, so the

Substance and Reality of all Knowledge is suck'd out, like the Eggs of the Crocadile, by the Ichumon, and nothing left for our Inheritance but Shells, Sheaths, and Names.

The Second Argument, to prove that we know nothing, may be thus fram'd, viz. either we know the Being, (which nice Wits have call'd the Effence) or the Manner of Being, which Schoolmen abounding with Leifure, rather than Learning, have call'd Existence, The Being is unknown, like the Head of Nilus, in the Mount of Atlas, for who dares aver, that he knows the Matter and Form of an Accident, except he would be confin'd to the Isle of Antifera, to have his Brain purg'd with Helebore? As for the Existence, or Manner of fub. fifting, is it not a Notional and Relative Term? cram. ming a Man with Learning, as Promiles do with Hope, and what are Terms but Names? So that to conclude, as in the City of Brutus, they that consulted with the Oracle of Latona, after they had flept before her Image, did by the first Word of the next that met them, gather a Prediction. So when Masculine Promises of real Know. ledge are made, we are turn'd off at last with Feminine Performance, in Reversion of Words; so that the Distinction of the Two Sects of Schoolmen, real and nominal, is now confounded.

The Third Reason doth thus ratify the Matter, that we know nothing, or at most, nothing but Names. All Know. ledge is by Species and Shews, call'd intelligible, which are prov'd by Scaliger to be meer Accidents; but if we fift it further, we shall find them to be nothing but Names, or Notions, presented to the Understanding; for Colours, Sounds, Smells, Tafts, and Qualities of Touching, offering themselves to the common Sense, an carry'd into the inner Closet of the Fancy, in whole Miror they are represented to the simple Understanding; which first conceiving them as single Terms, makethol them Seven Spiders Webs: First, Compounding and dividing. Secondly, Reasoning and discoursing. Thirdly, Refting, or agreeing. Fourthly, Deliberating and confulting. Fitchly, Chuting. Sixthly, Reflecting by the Faculty of Conscience. Lastly, Desiring and moving So that to gather the total Sum, these Species, which we call intelligible, are but Terms gather'd into funding Forms, as of the same Watry Vapour are made many Meteors, a Cloud, a Rain-bow, also Rain, Hail, and Snow; so of the same Names variably fram'd, issue not new Things, but new Appearances. By this it is dear that the Quotum of all our Knowledge confifteth in a small Number of broken Names, which we may call reliquis Danaum, arq; immitis Achilli: The Relicks of Man's Fall wherein the Wings of the Soul were fo clipp'd, that were they not repair'd by Dedalus, who hath his Name from Sain to know, the should always have stag'd upon the Fens of base Mortality.

The Fourth Argument to prove we know nothing, may be thus worded: All Knowledge is by some Argument, for the Latin, arguere, to argue, is deduc'd from the Greek, aga G, white or clear, whence is drawn against argenium, Silver, 'tis now not material whose method we insist upon, whether of Ramus the Bough, a Aristotle the Root, by either Clew we may get out of the Labyrinth; let us therefore assume, for Example sake, any fort of Argument, as causa, causatum, vulgarly called effectum, subjectum, accidens, lately entitl'd adjunctum, and we shall find, that all their Knowledge is by Relation of

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Terms. For as all Men acknowledge there are Four Causes, Efficient, Matter, Form, End, so the most learn'd have form'd Four Caufata, or Products of Causes, Effefum, Materiatum, Formatum, Deftinatum, which do mutually answer to the Causes, like the Cords of Musick, and what are these but Names and new Notions? The fame may be observ'd in the proportionable Differences of Subjectum and Accidens. For as at Philbers in Egypt, of Camel's Dung and a foft Fire, they make Chickens to be hatch'd from Eggs which are there let; so Man's Mind being well temper'd, from one relative Term frameth another, far surmounting both the Skill and Felicity of them, which extract the Spirit of Roses, Wine, yea, and all Chimical Impostures. Shall we think the like is not to be seen in Arguments of less Moment? What are Reafons drawn from disagreeing, Comparison, from Name, Division, Definition, Testimony, but a Heap of Ænigmatical Terms, overgrown with Diffinctions, as Archymides Tomb was with Thorns, when Cicero came to visit it? Wherefore if all Knowledge be of Accidents, and those are relative, if we only know the Manner of being, not the Being of Things in Nature, if all flews intelligible, and Arguments be but Accidents in Relation, that is meer Names, it remains that we only feed upon the Thiftles of Names, howfoever we feem to carry upon our Backs most precious Merchandize.

Thus having fully prov'd we know nothing, or at most, nothing but Names, I shou'd next (however strange the News may appear) give Instances and Proof of it in every thing; but for want of Room, this must be the Subject of a Second Ignorant-Post; to which I shall add

a merry Character of a Dunce.

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The Cafuiftical-Poft, or Athenian Mercury.

Ueft. In the Case of a scrupelous Conscience, what is to be done? An w. A Scruple being only a light Doubt or Fear, having no Ground or Foundation, we are advis'd (if it cannot be remov'd otherwise) to neglect it, and proceed to Action, that is, to proceed to do that which we scruple, whether it may be done or no. As if, confidering our own great Unworthiness, we dare not prefume to make known our Requests to God by Prayer, or to approach to receive the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of our dear Lord; we are advis'd, notwithfanding these Scruples, to put our selves upon Prayer, and to prepare our felves for the receiving the holy Sacrament, and so to eat of that Bread, and drink of that Cup. In like manner, if we have fome Scruples whe ther we can fafely obey some Command of our Superiours, we are in this Case to neglect those Scruples, not to negled our Duty, and refule to obey. Every such Scruple thou d be plainly told, that we will not omit our Duty for it. We are advis'd also, as much as we can, to avoid thinking of those Things which occasion such groundless Scruples, and not to dispute the Question long with them, whether we may fafely do that which we are about or no. We should also pray earnestly unto God, that he will rebuke Satan, and not fuffer him to create fo much Trouble and Disquiet to us, by casting these Scruples into our Minds. As likewise we shou'd diligent-

ly fearch and examine our felves to find out the Sin or

Sins which may have provok'd God to suffer this Affliction to fall upon us, and repent more earnestly, and be more heartily sorry for them. Also, that we may sear Trisses, or little Things less, let us sear great Things more; yea, let us sear every known Sin, whether small or great. Let us also get our Hearts more firmly establish'd as to that which we are to do, and then not admit every slight and groundless Fear of the contrary. And because these Scruples do often arise from Melancholy, it may not be amiss to make use of the proper Remedies for the Cure of that Distemper. Lastly, We are advis'd, as much as may be, to avoid the Company of scrupulous Persons.

Q. Whether may such as are call'd Lay-persons, or private

Men, administer Baptism?

A. Ministers of the Word only may do it. For to baptize is a part of the publick Ministry, Mas. 28.18. where Preaching and Baptizing are joyn'd together; and Things that God hath joyn'd may no Man separate. He that performs any part of the publick Ministry must have a lawful Call, Rom. 10.14. Heb. 3.5. but private Persons have no Call to this Business. Again, what soever is not of Faith is Sin: Now for private Persons to baptize, is not of Faith; for they have neither Precept nor Example for it in the Word of God, therefore it's Sin.

Obj. But Zipporah eircumcis'd her Child, Exod. 4. 28.

A. The Example is many ways discommendable: For she did it in the Presence of her Husband, when there was no Need. She did it in Hast, that she might prevent her Husband. She did it in Anger, for she cast the Fore-skin at his Feet; and it seems she was no Believer, but a meer Midianite; for she condemn'd Circumcision when she call'd her Husband a Man of Blood, because of the Circumcision of the Child, v. 26. and in Respect it seems Moses either sent her back, or she went away when he went down into Egypt. Some others think, that Moses was so stricken by the Angel, that he was unable to do it; yet her Fact was not justifiable.

Obj. A private Person may Teach, and therefore Bap-

ize.

A. Private and ministerial Teaching are distinct in Kind, as the Authority of a Magistrate, and a Master of a Family are distinct Authorities. A private Person, as a Father, or Master, may instruct his Children and Servants; but he doth it by the Right of a Father, or Master, being so commanded by the Word of God; but Ministers do it authoritatively by Virtue of their Calling and Office, as Ambassadors in the stead of Christ, 2 Cor.

Q. What kind of Bodies is it that Angels take when they assume Human Shape? are their Bodies fram'd of nothing, or of pre-existent Matter then form'd, or do they possess and all

Natural Bodies already made?

A. One manner of Angels appearing hath been in Dreams, another in Visions, the Third in Assumption of Bodies, and that either of Bodies form'd of nothing, or of pre-existent Matter then form'd, or possessing and

afting Natural Bodies already made.

Some have thought there hath been no Assumption of Bodies, but only an Appearance to the Fancy and Imagination; but that must needs be otherwise, for whatever is a Substance which is not a Body, nor hath a Body naturally united, and yet is sometime seen with a bodily sight or Vision, must needs take up a Body; and farther,

this was not an imaginary and fantastical Apparition, because such an Imagination is not seen by the Senses with-

out, but by the Fancy within.

2. An imaginative Sight being only within in the Imagination, confequently appears to him only which fo fees it, but that which is feen by the Eyes, because it exists without, and not within the Mind, may be feen also of others; fuch Apparitions were of the Angels that appear'd to Abraham, to Lot, and to the Men of Sodom, who were seen by them, and indifferently by all.

Obj. But if you object, to what End was this Assumption of Bodies, fince the Power of Angels exceeds all bodily Might?

A. The Angels affum'd Bodies for the manifesting themselves, not for the doing of their Work; but that they might familiarly speak with Men without their Terror and Dread. Aquinus gives other Reasons, that they might manifest the intelligible Socie y and Converse which Men expect with them in another Life: And in the Old Testament, that it was a certain figurative Declaration, that the Word of God shou'd take Human Helh, for all Apparitions in the Old Testament were in order to that Apparition of the Son of God in the Flesh: If you ask me what kind of Bodiesthey took, and whether they were true Men or no, in taking Human Shapes? I answer, First, Tho' they appear'd in a Human Shape, they were not true Men, as Christ was a true Man, because he was personally and hypostatically united; but Bodies were not united to the Angels as to their Form, nor was the Human Nature, Body and Soul, united to the Person of any Angel, but they took Bodies to them as Garments, which they took up and laid down upon Occasion.

If you alk of what those Bodies confifted? It is likely of some of the Elements, as of the Air. And it you object, that the Air is improper to take Figure or Colour, because 'cis so thin and transparent? The Answer is, That altho' the Air remaining in its Rarity doth not retain Figure or Colour, yet when 'tis condens'd and thicken'd, it will do both, as appears in the Clouds. Another way of Appearing was in possessing some Natural Body, so the Devil enter'd into the Serpent, and an Angel spake in Balaam's Ass; so you read often of Men posses'd with evil Angels, the Men spake not, but the Devil in them; the like may be faid often of the good.

Now if any shou'd ask what becomes of those Bodies? I answer, If they be created of norhing, they are reduc'd into nothing by the Power of God: But if they be form'd of pre-existent Matter, the Work being done for which they were taken up, they are resolv'd again into their Elements, or Principles; but if the Bodies were natural, real and existent before, they were left fo again by the departing of the Angels, fo was Balaam's Als, and many Bodies polles'd by the Devils, cast out by Christ.

Another Confideration is, Whether the Angels, having affum'd those Bodies, did put forth Acts of Life? Whether they Spake and Sang, or Eat and Drank, as they feem'd to do? This is handl'd with much Controversy; but 'tis certain they did what they feem'd to do, as appears by the plain direct Story of Moses concerning the Senses, their Colour, their Shape, their Eating, their | tain, Price 2 d.

Drinking, their Speaking, was what it feem'd to be; for the Senses are not deceiv'd about their Objects, if the Diftance be proportionable, and they no way diftem. per'd; for if the Senf's are ordinarily capable of being deceiv'd, then you may queftion any thing fubjected to Sense, as whether the Snow be white, &c. Now all this they did, not by Virtue of an internal Form, but an Angelical Power, q ickning and moving the Body they acted; and 'tis observable, that when the Angels wou'd hide their Nature, that they might Converse more familiarly with a en, they wou'd Eat and Drink, and Speak; but when they wou'd be acknowledg'd for Angel, then they deny'd to eat Meat, as Judges 6. in the Sory of Giteon and Samplon, Judges 13. If you alk, What be. came of the Meat they Eat, for their affum'd Bodies needed no Nourishment? I would ask you, What became of their Bodies? Their Meat as well as their Bodies was reduc'd to nothing, or the pre-existent Elements of which they confifted, as that which Christ eat after his Refurrection.

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